



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

species), Furnariidae (29 forms), Dendrocolaptidae (41 forms), Trechilidae (174 forms), Micropodidae (25 forms), and Trogonidae (23 forms), the number of specimens examined during the preparation of this volume being 14,358. The families worked up in this volume include some very difficult species and these have been handled with Mr. Ridgway's well known accuracy and ability, the author's personal trips to Costa Rica being a great aid in his work. The criticisms of Oölogists are disposed of in the preface in a very satisfactory manner. It is altogether absurd to apply the ordinary manner of criticism to this gigantic Birdwork, for in almost every single instance it is simply *above* criticism and deserves nothing but the highest praise that words can bestow.

W. F. H.

Michigan Bird Life. By W. B. Barrows. Spec. Bull. of the Dep. of Zoölogy and Physiology of the Mich. Agri. College.

We welcome this work on the Birds of Michigan as an important and valuable addition to Bird Literature. It is a well illustrated volume of 822 pages, of which unfortunately pages 705 to 737 are missing and the latter part of which is badly jumbled up by the exceptionally bright (?) binders. In the preface due acknowledgements are made to the contributors and the number of species is stated to be 326, and as every record has been carefully scrutinized it is of a far greater value than Cook's former list of 336 species, which was altogether too loosely constructed. The Introduction gives much information about the Topography, Climate, Distribution of Plant Life and Animal Life, Bird Life in Michigan, Changes in Bird Life, the study of birds, the use of keys, migration, etc. Under each species are given the recognition marks, the distribution, the status as a Michigan Bird with the records in chronological order, nidification, economic status, and finally the technical description in smaller print. Altogether Professor Barrows and the Michigan ornithologists can be congratulated upon the splendid work they have done and the splendid book they have produced.

Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America. By Frank M. Chapman. Appleton. \$3.50 and \$4.00.

This new edition of Mr. Chapman's valuable "Handbook" is greatly improved over the first edition, both in appearance and in workmanship. From the colored map of the life zones of North America, which occupies the front cover and first page of the fly-leaf to the last cover page, on which is a six-inch scale with the Metric scale also, there is evidence of painstaking revision work on the part of the author. The enlargement of the Introduction

alone makes it a book in itself. Here one finds not only an introduction to the study of birds but an introduction to the science of Ornithology. The body of the book gives evidence of careful revision both as to nomenclature, which has been brought down to date, and in descriptive matter. The student of birds who wishes to have at hand a work of usable size and of entire reliability, one with which he may be certain to identify any bird which may reasonably be expected to visit the eastern half of North America, will make this the book of first importance for his library—for, as far as a book can, it combines the local list, migration dates, nesting times and distribution with that which goes to make up a "Key." We are surprised that such a book with eight full page colored plates and two double page colored plates, not to mention the other fourteen full page plates and the 136 text figures, could be made for the price asked per copy. It is entirely deserving of the wide sale which it has had and is sure to have in this new form.

L. J.

A History of the Birds of Colorado. By William Lutley Schlatter, M.A. (Oxon.), M.B.O.U., Hon. M.A.O.U. (Lately Director of the Colorado College Museum). With seventeen plates and a map. Witherby & Co., 326 High Holborn, London. 1912. Published price, \$5.

Twenty-four pages of prefatory matter and 576 pages, in which are included a Bibliography of 20 pages, a map of Colorado, a Gazetteer of 10 pages, and an Index of 14 pages. In his "Analysis of the Bird Fauna," the author says: "The number of Colorado birds included in the present work is 395. Of these 225 may be considered regular breeders within the state. I have divided these into three categories, viz.: (A) Those resident throughout the year, 67 in number. (B) The strict migrants which, so far as we know, never winter within the limits of the state, 118 in number. (C) Those birds which breed within the state and in winter are undoubtedly less numerous, so that they may be considered partly migrant and partly resident, 40 in number.

"The non-breeding birds number 167. Of these the largest category by far are the Casual or rare species, which have only been recorded on very few occasions; these number 106. The other two groups, which are not always easy to separate satisfactorily, are the winter residents, numbering 28, and the birds which pass through the state on the spring and fall migrations; these are 33 in number."

The body of the work begins with a key to the orders, then there is a discussion of each order, a key to the families and genera of